

# Water Quality Report for 2022

\*A Federally Mandated Document

Violations that occurred  
during the year: 0

**Danville Fire District**  
PO Box 183  
Danville, Vermont 05828





# Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants, if any are present. In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly for over 80 contaminants according to regulations established by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants.


**Microbial**, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plans, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

**Inorganic**, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

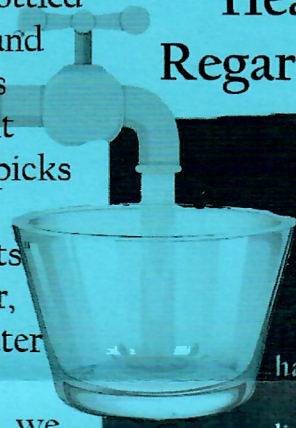
**Pesticides and Herbicides**, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water runoff, agriculture and residential users.

**Radioactive**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

**Organic**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.



## Health Information Regarding Drinking Water



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the above telephone number.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Danville Fire District #1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.





# Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. In 2019, the state of Vermont mandated PFA (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) testing in all schools. The test was negative; it cost \$526.00 and the report was 22 pages long!

To learn more about PFA's, go to: [www.healthvermont.gov/water/pfas](http://www.healthvermont.gov/water/pfas) or call the Vermont Department of Health @ 800-439-8550

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	08/05/2019	0.728	0.728 - 0.728	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	08/05/2019	0.348	0.348 - 0.348	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	08/05/2019	0.38	0.38 - 0.38	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Collection Year	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL*	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Lead	2021	0.7	0 - 1.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2021	0.09	0.033 - 0.11	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

\*The lead and copper AL (Action Level) exceedance is based on the 90th percentile concentration, not the highest detected result.

## Terms and Abbreviations

In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment.

### Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

### Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded,

triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**90th percentile:** Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level)

**Parts per million (ppm):** One penny in ten thousand dollars.

**Parts per billion (ppb):** One penny in ten million dollars.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** a measure of radioactivity in water



## Consumer Confidence Report - 2022

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2022. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day.

The person who can answer question about this report is:

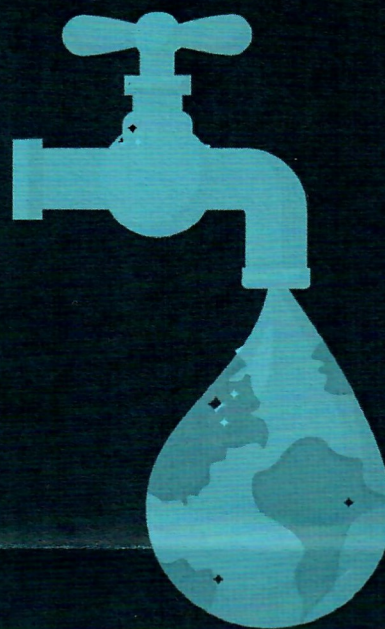
Jenness Ide, Operator

802.684.3822 timandjennesside@gmail.com

### Our Source

is a deep (298 feet) high yielding (average rate of 200 gal./min.) bedrock well, located in a mostly undeveloped forested area off the Kittredge Road. The water you drink is completely free of any treatment techniques.

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in veiwing the plan.



*Our water system is required to meet the rules that govern our operations.*

**0 violations occurred  
during 2022**

### PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE

Gary Fontaine 802-535-2039

Tim Ide 802-684-3822

Kenneth Linsley 802-535-5094

### ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, May 14, 2024

4:00 at the Town Hall

(it will be duly warned)

**SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE**

**800-426-4791**